

## Anderson Intelligencer.

J. M. A. HOYT,  
E. E. MURRAY, Editors.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 28, 1876.

### COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

There will be a meeting of this body at the INTELLIGENCER office on to-morrow, Friday, morning at 10 o'clock a. m. It is very important for every member of the committee to be present at that time, as several matters of interest will be presented. The Democracy of Anderson County expect this committee to keep themselves posted upon the state of the canvass, and to recommend such action in different matters as will preserve the unity of action which has been so successful in the past. We hope every member of the committee will be present.

### ELEGANT EXPRESSIONS.

The Springfield Republican prints the following choice word telegram, over the signature of the individual who has occupied the gubernatorial chair of this State for the past two years:

"We stand firm. Neither Hell-nor shot-gun Democracy can move us."

The Republican's significant remark that "this is hardly the sort of a despatch that one likes to see signed by a Governor of a State," is a well-bestowed criticism, but we cannot forgo informing the Governor that he is in no danger from either of the sources which he affirms cannot move his crew. The ruler of the first mentioned place is so well satisfied with their actions in this State, that he does not care to move them, or make any suggestions. He admires South Carolina Republicanism very much. As to the shot-gun Democracy, we know of none, and if any exists it will not be called in to requisition, as the people have attended to this matter at the ballot box. The Governor need expect no trouble from the sources mentioned, but he will have to move any way, as the people of South Carolina, irrespective of party, have decided that he and his motley crew must retire from public life, for their country's good.

### THE STATE ELECTION.

The State Canvassers have at last footed up the returns of the County Commissioners of Election, and the result shows that there has been enough scratching over the State to elect part of both tickets. On the face of the returns, it looks as if a mixed ticket had been elected, but when a comparison is made between the reports of the precinct managers and the reports of the Commissioners of Election, it is found that the Republicans have made a deliberate and concerted effort to steal the election from the Democrats by counting them out, in defiance to the will of the people as expressed at the ballot-box. In six counties mistakes enough were discovered to throw out the Hayes electors, and give the vote of this State to Tilden. The only explanation of such a state of affairs is that the County Commissioners of election in the counties referred to doctored the returns for the express purpose of gaining votes enough to secure the Republicans. The notorious Leslie brought a box in from Barnwell over over 1800 votes that had no Democratic vote in it. This box had no poll list, and the fraud is so transparent that we suppose it was not counted, though we are without information on this subject. In Beaufort County there was one box more than the law allows, which ought to be thrown out, and if it is done our whole State ticket will be elected and two or three of the Presidential Electors also. The whole matter is in the hands of the Supreme Court, and its decision will probably settle the result. We hope our people may receive justice, and that none of the rogues' party will be left in power in the State of South Carolina.

### PROSPECTS OF WAR IN EUROPE.

Our people have been so absorbed in home affairs for the last two months that comparatively little interest has been taken in foreign affairs. The war between Turkey and Serbia has resulted very disastrously to the latter, and if it were not for complications, difficult of solution, involving the great powers of Europe, might be considered at an end. Russia has from the beginning sympathized with Serbia and it now seems more probable than before the termination of the armistice, will be engaged in a great war with Turkey. Although an European conference, is soon to be held, Russia is mobilizing her entire army, and concentrating a large force near the frontiers of Turkey, which, notwithstanding the peace conference menaces Turkey and threatens war. England, which heretofore has been a firm friend to Turkey, and has really upheld the Mahomedan power in Europe, is also preparing for war. If the contest should be between Russia and Turkey the Mahomedan power will soon be overthrown; but if England should, as she has heretofore done, espouse the cause of Turkey, it will in all probability involve the other great powers of Europe, and a general European war ensue. The latest intelligence from Europe is more favorable to a peaceable solution of the Eastern question, and yet, in the great capitals of Europe war is regarded as imminent.

The Mahomedan power has for centuries been a curse to Europe and Asia, and if it had not been for the selfishness of England and the jealousy of the other powers, would long since have passed away, and would not now be one of the most vexed and difficult questions in diplomacy for European statesmen. The Eastern question as it is called, is a relation which Turkey sustains to other nations, has produced one great war, and frequently threatened the peace of Europe, and this peace will never be secured until Turkey, as a Mahomedan power ceases to exist. The great difficulty in settling the question is, Russia wants Constantinople, and England and France want it. Germany, and not willing that Russia should have it, Turkey cannot long continue an independent power, and the sooner the nations which hold her in their hands relieve Europe of this blot on civilization and apple of discord, the better it will be for all parties, for the peace of Europe can never be secured while Turkey remains an independent Mahomedan power.

### THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The doubt, uncertainty and anxiety which has rested upon the minds of the people of our nation for the past two weeks relative to the Presidential election have in no wise abated up to this time. That Gov. Tilden has a popular majority of over a quarter of a million votes no question is made, and that a clear majority of the votes in the electoral college fairly counted all fair and impartial men admit. The States of Louisiana and Florida have certainly gone Democratic, but how their votes will be reported by the Returning Boards of these States is more than any finite being can foretell. We believe that South Carolina has given a good majority for Tilden, and yet its vote has been counted by the State Canvassers for Hayes. The most hopeful indications are that the courts in this State and Florida, which have taken cognizance of the elections in these States, may compel justice to be done. In the mean while, however, the country is in a state of unrest never known over any preceding Presidential election. Grant has been concentrating the army in Louisiana and South Carolina, and also gathering a large force at Washington. What the military has to do with a civil election is something which we cannot conceive from the provisions of the national Constitution. This proceeding has brought contumacious to all lovers of civil liberty, and threatens to yet make a serious if not fatal shock to our Republican institutions. The menacing danger is not from the Republican party alone, but from President Grant, who has aroused fears that his ambition will prompt him to make an effort to subvert the institutions he is credited with having fought to uphold. He is the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the nation, and has a military prestige which makes him the idol of the Republican party, which in its death straits would be willing to perpetuate his rule rather than deliver the country into the hands of the people at the polls have selected. Various speculations have been made as to the course things will take in counting the vote. If Tilden gets his dues they will be no further trouble, but if Hayes is elected at the point of the bayonet, or if there should prove to be no election, it will be difficult to foretell the future. If the Northern and Western Democrats quickly submit that will end the matter, and the Republicans will seat Hayes, but if they assert their rights, then the country may be plunged into another revolution more desperate and appalling in its objects and more disastrous in its result than any in which our people have ever been engaged. There is no manhood, no patriotism, no self-respect in such submission, and we do not believe the American people are themselves so corrupt as to be cheated out of their liberties by tyrants or political knaves. The South, however, must not be instrumental in inaugurating strife. It is comes, the North and West must be responsible, and the Republican party must bear the blame before the nation and before the world.

### THE CONTEST QUESTION.

Our people throughout the County are resolute in their determination not to give employment to any person who voted the Republican ticket at the late election. That they have the undoubted right to pursue this policy there can be no doubt. The Intelligencer has from time to time advocated such a course, if it was necessary to regenerate our State government, but now that we have been successful we ask our people to be magnanimous to those who opposed us, except in the cases of white men and the more intelligent colored leaders. These latter persons do not deserve any sympathy or countenance, and no true Democrat should patronize them in any way or form. It is this class of men who should receive our unqualified condemnation. But for the masses of the colored men we ask charity. Not that they are entirely forgiven, but that they be taken upon less advantageous terms than those who voted the Democratic ticket. A man who voted the Democratic ticket ought to receive better wages, or a larger portion of the crop, than one who voted the Republican ticket. Our people should just say to them, you voted for low taxes and I can pay you more for work, and to the others, you voted for high taxes, so I will only give you what I would have been able to pay you if your government had been in power. This will afford a practical illustration of the workings of bad government, and will in our opinion do more to correct the evils under which we have labored, than any course that can be pursued. The Democrats of this county are bound to give Democrats preference and to pay them better wages for work under the pledges we have made to them, and we must not under any consideration go back upon promises made to our friends. The Republicans have no right to complain if our people do not give them employment, for we warned them before the election of what they might expect, but we ask this action from our people not as an act of justice, but as an act of magnanimity which is a nobler course than even justice demands. The great Caesar when he conquered a nation was always magnanimous to them, and the result was that they made good subjects, and could be relied upon by him in the future. So it is with the question now before us. If we treat those whom we have conquered politically with magnanimity, we may confidently expect them to go with us next time.

While upon this subject, however, we wish to urge unity of action among our people. The Executive Committee of this county meets to-morrow, and our people ought to follow the suggestion they make upon this subject. No matter which way it is decided, we ought all to acquiesce. If it is for a rigid application of the campaign, every man should follow it out. If it is for magnanimity, every man should also adopt it. It is time we should all act upon the motto, "United we stand; divided we fall."

Ex-Gov. D. H. Chamberlain says he will be the next Governor of South Carolina. We suggest to him the propriety of saying instead of this, that he would like to be the next Governor. His chances are gone.

The Republicans are slow to admit their defeat, but it will have to come anyway.

### CHANGED AGAIN.

We copy elsewhere an article signed by "J. P. R." which we have information emanated from the pen of Judge Reed, and is as remarkable as some of the Judge's other conduct. It was published in the tri-weekly News and Courier, without any date or place of writing, but it has the earmarks by which we cannot fail to recognize its source. We are surprised to see Judge Reed so profuse in his admiration of Gov. Hampton, when he so ardently desired his defeat before the election. Indeed, he even told gentlemen in Chamberlain that he intended to support Chamberlain, and on the very day of election he said to a respectable citizen of this County that he had no right to a vote under the Attorney General's construction of the law, but that if he had he would vote for Chamberlain. He was out-spoken in his abuse of leading Democrats in this County, and frequently indulged in rather strong language against the Intelligencer for attacking the outrageous course of Ex-Gov. Chamberlain. The Judge tried to ride the fence during the canvass, it is true, but whenever it was necessary for him to get down on either side, he was invariably favorable to Chamberlain. Our people remember his evasive reply to the State Democratic Executive Committee, relative to the Governor's proclamation at the time when other Judges were outspoken and free in condemning it. Many of our people witnessed his conduct when the Anderson Grand Jury presented Governor Chamberlain, and all are familiar with his conduct in the case of James Miles, who was convicted of robbing the Democratic torch light procession. He seems to boast that he took no part in the late canvass, but that he earnestly sympathized in the reform movement. It is possible that Carolina had a son who saw her great need of reform, and yet stood idly by when the moment for action was passing! Judge Reed would have been more consistent to have remained silent at this time. It is hardly reasonable that he can receive credit for any very great amount of sincerity in his present professions, after his recent actions. He chose is company, and ought not to forsake the immaculate (?) Chamberlain in the hour of his defeat. Men need their friends in misfortune more than in prosperity, and Judge Reed ought to remain among the Ex-Governor's comforters. If he had come over at the time Judges Cooke and Mackey did to help elect Hampton there would have been something real about it, and our people might have been willing and able to forget his speech before the judicial caucus two years ago, in which he advocated the civil rights bill. It is too late now for him to turn Democrat and expect to lead the State. He must be content to occupy a back seat among the repentants for a long time before our people can trust him again.

The following is the aggregate vote for the State Officers:

For Attorney General.	For Comptroller General.	For Superintendent of Education.	For Adjutant and Inspector General.
R. B. Elliott received..... 91,146	James Kennedy received..... 91,606	Hugh S. Thompson received..... 91,564	James Kennedy received..... 91,606
James Conner received..... 91,139	E. W. Moise received..... 91,545	John R. Tolbert received..... 91,112	E. W. Moise received..... 91,545
Democratic majority..... 256	Democratic majority..... 42	Democratic majority..... 42	Democratic majority..... 42

The above figures are the results ascertained by the State Board of Canvassers from a tabulation of the statements of the County Canvassers, which also developed irregularities as follows: In Barnwell County, at one precinct the managers made a mistake by ascribing Johnson Hagood 223 votes for Attorney General and James Conner 220 votes for Comptroller General; also, Thomas C. Dunn 63 votes for Attorney General and R. B. Elliott 66 votes for Comptroller General. A similar error occurred at one precinct in Marion County, where the managers ascribed 187 votes to Johnson Hagood for Attorney General and 187 votes to James Conner for Comptroller General; also, 175 votes to Thomas C. Dunn for Attorney General and 175 votes to R. B. Elliott for Comptroller General. By correcting these mistakes of the managers, Gen. Conner would be elected Attorney General by 159 votes, and Gen. Hagood's majority would be increased to 438 votes. On the other hand, in Georgetown County the managers of one precinct reported 318 votes for F. C. Dunn, but the correction of this mistake will not overcome Hagood's majority, which would then be 120 votes.

### THE IMBROGLIO.

More than two weeks have elapsed since the election throughout the United States for President and Vice President, and yet from three States—South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana—there has been no official announcement of the result. Returns have been received from all the Counties in Florida and Parishes in Louisiana, which show that Tilden has carried these States, and that the electoral vote of each of them must be given to him, unless fraud is practiced by the Canvassing Boards, and these Boards elect Hayes against the clearly expressed will of the people of the United States expressed at the ballot box, and in the Electoral College, if it is honestly constituted. Will the people submit to this? Will forty millions of freemen allow eight or ten notoriously corrupt and dishonest men to expunge from the returns of the managers of the election at their respect. A precinct thousands of votes, that they may count their favorite in? Such a proposition is such an outrage upon free government that it seems impossible for any honest man to answer it in the affirmative. And yet the circumstances attending the actions of the Boards of Canvassers in these States show that such a course of fraud is contemplated by them, and that they will be sustained in it by those high in power. If it is not the case, why do those Boards not declare the election? and why has the President surrounded them with bayonets? If these Boards discharge their duties honestly and uprightly, they would have nothing to fear, and the sending of troops to those States could have been designed only to invite them to the commission of high crime against the Constitution and laws of the country. There was no disturbance in Florida and Louisiana when the President ordered troops to be concentrated in those States, nor was there any threatened trouble. The returns from all the States show that Tilden—without South Carolina, Florida, or Louisiana—had received one hundred and eighty-four electoral votes, needing only one to insure his election, and that either of the three States voted for him he would be elected. Grant knew this, and he knew more than this, that in each of these States the majority of the Board of Canvassers were composed of corrupt men—men lost to all sense of right and shame, and men who were prepared to commit any fraud, unless restrained by the indignation of a virtuous, yet outraged people. Can any construction be placed on the ordering of troops to those States at that time, except that he desired to assure those desperate and corrupt politicians that Federal bayonets would protect them in fraudulently counting in Hayes? Will the freemen of America permit this? We shall see.

### FROM FLORIDA.

The Herald's Tallahassee dispatch says ex-Gov. Joe Brown, of Ga., who has been staid from any positive statement till he had thoroughly overhauled all the returns and the facts, now declares he is prepared to say that Mr. Tilden has carried this State fairly and honestly. His majority is positive and ample. We shall be able to show it before any fair or just tribunal. If it should be overturned by anything, it is determined to trample over everything we shall be able to present the matter to the American people in such shape that it could not be sustained a single month.

German Pierce Young has just returned from a tour of inspection through the contested counties and endorses what Governor Brown has to say.

### THE VOTE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The following figures show the vote for Presidential Electors, as ascertained by the State Board of Canvassers from the statements of the County Canvassers, without correcting the errors, omissions and irregularities which will be developed by an examination of the precinct managers' returns. The Supreme Court will be asked to direct the State Canvassers to make the corrections by the manager's returns, which will reduce the vote of the Republican Electors in every instance, and it is confidently believed will elect two or three of the Democratic Electors. The vote is as follows:

Republican Electors.	Democratic Electors.
C. C. Bowen..... 91,738	Theodore G. Barker..... 90,896
John Winmish..... 91,870	Samuel McGowan..... 90,737
T. B. Johnston..... 91,852	John W. Harrington..... 90,855
Timothy Hurley..... 91,136	John Lane Ingram..... 90,738
W. B. Nash..... 91,804	William Wallace..... 90,905
Wilson Cook..... 91,432	John B. Erwin..... 90,906
W. F. Myers..... 91,830	Robert Aldrich..... 90,860

The following is the aggregate vote for the State Officers:

For Attorney General.	For Comptroller General.	For Superintendent of Education.	For Adjutant and Inspector General.
R. B. Elliott received..... 91,146	James Kennedy received..... 91,139	Democratic majority..... 7	Democratic majority..... 7
Democratic majority..... 5,804	Democratic majority..... 19,554	Democratic majority..... 18,516	Democratic majority..... 1,438

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### Official Vote for Solicitor, 8th Circuit.

J. S. COCHRAN.	A. BAYNE.
Abbeville..... 3863	3703
Anderson..... 4106	110
Oconee..... 2055	543
Pickens..... 1958	439
Greenville..... 4024	1859
Total..... 15043	7726

Cochran's majority, 8,217.

### Congressmen and Solicitors.

The following is the aggregate vote for Members of Congress and Circuit Solicitors:

First Congressional District.	Republican majority.	Second Congressional District.	Republican majority.
Joseph H. Rainey received..... 18,180	1,519	R. H. Cain received..... 21,385	21,385
John S. Richardson received..... 16,661	1,519	M. P. O'Connor received..... 13,628	13,628

Republican majority..... 8,337

### Third Congressional District.

D. Wyatt Aiken received..... 21,479

L. C. Carpenter..... 15,553

Democratic majority..... 5,926

### Fourth Congressional District.

John H. Evans received..... 21,851

A. S. Wallace received..... 16,071

Democratic majority..... 5,804

### Fifth Congressional District.

Robert Smalls received..... 19,554

G. D. Tillman received..... 18,516

Republican majority..... 1,438

### Solicitor First Circuit.

C. W. Buttz received..... 19,480

W. St. Julien Jervy received..... 11,567

Republican majority..... 7,914

### Solicitor Second Circuit.

S. J. Lee received..... 17,377

F. H. Gantt received..... 12,336

Republican majority..... 5,021

### Solicitor Third Circuit.

M. J. Hirsch received..... 10,366

J. J. Dargan received..... 6,587

Republican majority..... 3,779

### Solicitor Fourth Circuit.

W. W. Sellers received..... 10,993

D. S. McColl received..... 9,558

Democratic majority..... 1,435

### Solicitor Fifth Circuit.

John R. Abney received..... 12,528

E. M. Brayton received..... 10,313

Democratic majority..... 2,215

### Solicitor Sixth Circuit.

T. C. Gaston received..... 8,972

C. P. Pellham, Jr., received..... 8,864

Democratic majority..... 108

### Solicitor Seventh Circuit.

B. W. Ball received..... 12,185

W. M. Fleming received..... 7,845

Democratic majority..... 4,340

### Solicitor Eighth Circuit.

J. S. Cochran received..... 15,943

Abraham Blythe received..... 7,726

Democratic majority..... 8,217

### THE STATE BOARD OF CANVASSERS.

We give below a summary of the proceedings of the State Board of Election Canvassers in counting the votes of this State. The Democrats were represented by Gen. Conner and others. The Republicans were represented by R. B. Elliott and D. T. Corbin.

### SATURDAY NOV. 11, 1876.

The Board, consisting of Henry E. Hayne, (colored, Secretary of State and candidate for re-election), Chairman; T. C. Dunn, (Comptroller General and candidate for re-election); F. L. Cardozo, (colored, Treasurer and candidate for re-election); Adjutant General Purvis, (colored); Attorney General Stone and T. B. Jones, met and took the oath of office. That all protests, notices of contest and argument must be in writing. Gen. Conner then presented the following: So far as regards the election of members of the General Assembly, the board of State canvassers can clearly aggregate the vote of the several precincts in the counties as certified by the board of county canvassers, and declare what persons have received the greatest number of votes for the Senate and House of Representatives, and certify such statement to the Secretary of State, who shall transmit a copy of such certified declaration under the seal of his office to the Returning Board of each county. We submit this point, and ask the decision of the board thereon in writing." The board replied in the following resolution: "Resolved, That as to the returns of the members of the General Assembly, the assembly the board will consider them in connection with any protests or notices of contest that may be presented, this having been the established practice of the board heretofore."

To this the following protest was made by Gen. Conner: "And the Board of State Canvassers having thereupon passed its resolution prohibiting protests, and asking the board that any further action by it under such resolution is regarded as illegal, null and void."

### COUNCIL FOR THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

The following was next submitted: "That under the fourth section, Article 3, of the Constitution, returns of every election of Governor or Lieutenant-Governor shall be sealed by the managers of the election, and transmitted to the Secretary of State, who shall deliver them to the speaker of the House. That under these provisions of the Constitution the State Canvassers have no duties or powers in regard to the election of Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, but in any event the duty and power of the board of State Canvassers can extend no further than to transmit to the Secretary of State the returns of the election, as required by the managers of the election to the board of State Canvassers. That the State board of canvassers have no right or duty in regard to the election of electors for President and Vice-President, and members of Congress except to aggregate the votes in the counties, and certify what persons have received the greatest number of votes. All questions of protest or contest belong to the Returning Board of each county. It is also submitted that if for the offices of treasurer, comptroller-general, secretary of State, attorney-general, adjutant-general and superintendent of education, there is a contest, or protest, that the function and duties of the board of canvassers on such contest or protest are judicial; that the board of canvassers, as organized, consists of F. L. Cardozo as treasurer, who is a candidate for re-election, and T. B. Jones as an assistant clerk of the board, and a clerk, and an assistant on the part of those whom we represent."

The board adopted the following resolu-

tion and adjourned: "Resolved, That the board will not act upon any proposition until the question of its power and duties be decided by the Supreme Court."

### THURSDAY NOV. 16, 1876.

The argument before the Court on the mandamus case occupied the day.

### FRIDAY NOV. 17, 1876.

The Supreme Court met at 11 a. m. The Chief Justice informed counsel that the Court had agreed to sign an order to the effect that the board could count the votes for electors for President and Vice-President and aggregate the figures and make returns to this court forthwith to the mandamus case.

Mr. Rhet asked permission to read a resolution which the Board of State Canvassers had just passed. No objection being made, the resolution was read, and it was in harmony with the order in the mandamus case. Mr. Pope was requested to draft such an order.

After a few minutes delay Mr. Pope submitted the following order: The State of South Carolina ex rel. R. M. Sims et al., vs. H. E. Hayne et al.

It is ordered, That the board of State Canvassers do forthwith proceed to aggregate the statements furnished to them by the Boards of County Canvassers, and ascertain the persons who have received the greatest number of votes for the office for which they were candidates respectively at the general election held in the State on the 7th instant, and certify their action in the premises under this order to the court.

It is further ordered, That the board of State Canvassers do forthwith proceed to aggregate the statements furnished to them by the Boards of County Canvassers, and ascertain the persons who have received the greatest number of votes for the office for which they were candidates respectively at the general election held in the State on the 7th instant, and certify their action in the premises under this order to the court.

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